Disturbance Bill" was introduced. This bill did of repression. This was the hope of many Radicals nothing but to extend for a very limited period, indeed for only a few months, a portion of the Ulster tenant-right custom which gives a dispossessed tenant compensation for improvements he may have made. But it met with much hostility from Whig laudlords as well as Tory landlords, and it was absolutely rejected by the House of Lords. A landlerd House refused to allow Parliament to do He yielded to the advice of Mr. Forster and reanything, even the slightest, to assist the Irish The Government refused to take any measures to force the bill in some other shape through the House of Lords, but promised that they would bring in a comprehensive land measure in the next session, and for this end they announced the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the condition of the agricultural population of Ireland. Even in this preliminary step they were unlucky. The Commission was to consist of five landiords, one of them a peer. The Irish members strongly urged the Government to put even one representative of the tenant-farmer class on the Commission. In good truth the wise and proper thing on the part of the Government would have been to ask Mr. Parnell himself to take his seat on that Commission. On the contrary, however, they absolutely refused to give a place to any representative of the tenant-farmer's cause.

I had the honor of bringing before the House of Commons a motion to express our dissatisfaction with the course taken by the Government, and that motion was seconded by an English Radical member, Mr. Asnton Dilke. Mr. Forster, the new Irish Secretary, set himself against the motion, and scowled at us, and rebuked us, because we were not pleased with everything the Government chose to do, and the motion was of course rejected by an overwhelming majority. Then the Irish members of Parliament and Irishmen outside Parliament began to lose faith in the Government. Even those who, like myself, had the most thorough belief in the good intentions of men like Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke, found the conviction growing on them that in the present state of things no Government, however well inclined, could do much for Ireland; that the influence, the enormously proponderating influence, of Whig and Tory landlords in both houses of Parliament, rendered it impossible for any Minister just then to do for Ireland the things that Ireland wanted to have

In his noble speech on conciliation with America Edmand Burke says: "If you mean to please any people, you must give them the boon which they ask for; not what you may think better for them, but of a kind totally different." Ireland now began to feel sad fears that no English Government could give to the Irish people the boon which they asked for; that the utmost English authority could do would be to tender to Irishmen just what Englishmen thought might be good for them. The agitation out of doors naturally became more impas sioned than ever. The Land League put forward their demands in the firmest tone. They advised the people to cooperate for their common interests, to form a sort of trade union of the tenant class, to stand by each other in passively resisting, not merely evictions, but the exaction of what they considered an unjust amount of rent. Now there is a sort of rough and ready way of getting at the principle of a just rent in Ireland, and the Land League did not merely leave it to the tenant him self to form his own opinion of what he ought to pay. The land of Ireland was valued many years ago at the instance of the Government by Sir Richard Griffiths, and since that time Griffiths' valuation has been accepted as the basis of a fair rent. In many parts of the country, indeed almost all over the country, the landlords were exacting rents far above the level of Griffiths' valuation. The Irish tenants, therefore, considered an unjust rent to be a rent of this kind, and the principle of the Land League was that they might lawfully band together to refuse the payment of such rent. The tenant farmers of Ireland and the laboring population in the rural districts formed themselves into a great organized trades union against the demands of the landlords. In a word, the Irish occupiers went out on strike. Mixed up with the followers of the Land League, here, there and everywhere, were some of the Nationalists and Fenians. Almost every Irish party has some men who may once have been members of the regular Fenian organization, and perhaps have taken part in some of the attempts at insurrection which were made in recent years. Some of these men had been to America, and had mingled with the Irish Nation aiists there, and brought back their ideas and much of their language. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, if a good deal of what Disraeli called heedless rhetoric was let loose at some of the meet-Speeches were made which the themselves in cooler moments would probably not have justified, but these were not made by men of recognized position and authority. Many interruptions of an inflammatory kind took place, as is but natural when great crowds of men suffering under real grievances come together to talk over their wrongs and over the means of obtaining redress. The Government took the very unwisest course which could have been suggested " by the They resolved to perverted ingenuity of man." prosecute the leaders of the Land League; to put them on their trial on a charge of treasonable conspiracy, not founding the accusation merely or at all on things they themselves had said and done, but making them constructively liable for the utterances of others, of any other, all over the country. Mr. Parnell, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Sexton and other members of Parliament were included in this prosecution. The principle of it was this: Parrell is the president of the Land League. He is therefore responsible for what is done at any meeting convened by the Land League. He has made this, that and the other speech which show that he approves of the Land League organization, that he directs it, and that its resolutions are his resolutions. If, then, at any meeting at which Mr. Parnell is not present some violent speech, containing bursts of rhetoric which seem to carry with them treasonable sentiment, be uttered, Mr. Parnell i responsible for that, just as though he had been present and had authorized its utterance. If some interruption take place at a meeting where Mr. Parnell is present, if some voice calls out something about the "pikes," or advises the people to give the landlords "lead," and even although Mr. Parnell may not have heard what was shouted, if he did not then and there arise and disclaim it, he is responsible for that also. Therefore the Government have only to make a collection of all the rash or wrong things said or shouted at all the different meetings over the country, out of this build up a doctrine of constructive conspiracy, and hold all the recognized leaders of the Land League responsible as partners in that conspiracy. This is what

The State trials came on in Ireland at the close of 1880. They had the result which every rational being must have anticipated. I firmly believe myself that had Mr. Parnell been put on trial before a Middlesex jury sitting in the heart of London, and always provided that that jury was not specially packed with mere policemen, it must have refused to convict him on the evidence brought forward in Dublin. We have outgrown in our times the doc trine of constructive treason, and I am convinced that no honest English jury would have consented to convict Mr. Parnell on a charge made up as that charge was which was brought against him in Ireland. The jury refused to agree, eleven, I believe, being for acquittal, and only one for conviction, and they were of course discharged. Mr. Parnell came back to Parliament a greater power than he

Parliament met in 1881 a month before its usual time. It opened on the 6th of January. It was well known that Mr. Gladstone was about to bring in a Land bill for Ireland and also a Coercion bill. We should have objected to a Coercion bill in any case on the ground that Coercion bills have never done anything for Ireland but to engender secret conspiracy and midnight outrage. The Land League had been ridding Ireland of conspiracy by winning over the people to open agitation, and as a matter of course outrage had been showing signs of diminution. But a new Coercion bill we felt would be certain to put back the hand of the clock, to restore the reign of conspiracy. Still, if coercion were to be, our earnest hope was that the remedial measure, the Land bill, would precede the measure

as well as of the Irish members. It was known to be the hope even of members of the Government. I believe there can be no doubt that it was the carnest hope of Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke. The strongest representations were made to Mr. Gladstone on the subject. Great pressure was brought to bear upon him. It was in vain. solved to put coercion before remedy. There was a Ministerial crisis. For a moment it was believed by everyone that Chamberlain and Dilke had resigned and that Bright would go with them. Sir Charles Dilke was himself anxions to go, but Mr. Chamberlain was the pivot of the Radical movement, and he was prevailed upon to stay; and accordingly no secession took place. The Government announced their intention to introduce a Coercion bill first and a Land bill afterward.

Then the Irish members absolutely broke away from the Government altogether. They were resolved to oppose the introduction of the Coercion bill by every means which the forms of the House allowed. They were determined, if they could not prevent its passing, or modify its character, at least to keep it from being passed as long as they could. This would have been their duty in the case of any Coercion bill, at least as I construe the duty of an Irishman and an Irish member of Parliament to his country. But this particular Coercion bill was objectionable almost beyond every other which had been introduced. It gave the Government, that is to say, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, the absolute, unlimited power of arresting anybody he pleased without making, or intending to make, any charge against him, and to lock him up in prison for an indefinite time without giving him any explanation as to the reason which the Government had for his arrest. It was enough that a man should be "reasonably suspected" by any magistrate or policeman or anybody in order to warrant the Chief Secretary in having him sent to prison. The phrase, "reasonably suspected," became famous. It was not, by the way, Mr. Forster's own invention. It is to be found in Lyttelton's " History of Henry II.," published more than a hundred years ago. Speaking of the Earl of Chester, Lyttelton says: "It does not appear that he had done any act to make him reasonably suspected of treason, and if an unwarranted suspicion could justify such a proceeding, a tyrant would always be justified, for he may always suspect when he desires to oppress. Then followed the great scenes of obstruction which threw the House of Parliament into such a

fever of excitement, and which were only brought to a close by the coup actat of the 2d February when the Speaker intervened and declared that the debate must go no turther. Next day the announcement of the arrest of Michael Davitt, an annonneement which was received with wild and oven savage cheers of exultation by English Liberal members, led to another stormy scene, and finally to the expulsion for that sitting of thirty-six Irish members. I do not pretend to justify all the language that was sometimes used during these days and nights of intense excitement, but I am convinced that the Irish members only did their duty when they offered their stubborn resistance to the Coercion bill. Most assuredly a minority of English members in some Parliamentary assembly not English would have done as much under like conditions. The Coersion bill introduced by Mr. Forster was productive of nothing but mischief. This fact is now acknowledged by everyone who helped Mr. Forster to introduce it. It has justified to the full all the predictions which the Irish members uttered whilst it was still in its passage through the House. In every town and village throughout Ireland the local leaders of the Land League, priests and others, were thrown into prison, and the result was that Ribbonmen and conspirators got the country for a while into their hands again. Meanwhile the Land bill was introduced, and in

its first shape found to be a measure with very little promise in it. By the efforts of the Irish members, with the assistance of a very few staunch English allies, the bill was gradually strengthened in its passing through the House. But Mr. Parnell predicted that it would prove utterly inadequate Sir Hugh \$50, Wakefield \$20. Duke of Kent \$20, Be for the purpose Mr. Gladstone had in view, that it would lead to an immense amount of litigation, and that the Land Courts formed for the purpose of fixing a fair rent would soon find themselves clogged and choked with a mass of business, and all this came true. Mr. Gladstone is already engaged in the work of endeavoring to remould his Land act of last year so as to make it of some use to those whose good he unquestionably has at heart, When the session came to an end, and autumn was drawing on, Mr. Gladstone suddenly made up his mind to close with the Land League and overprison. The Land League was proclaimed illegal and suppressed. Some demonstrations in Dublin were ernshed by the police with reckless and savage violence, and order reigned in Warsaw. Now I need hardly say that there can only be one justification for despotic measures of sudden re-pression, and that that justification must be found in their success. The measures taken last autumn in Ireland proved an absolute failure. The country did not become tranquil after the arrest of the members of Parliament, but on the contrary it became much more disturbed than before. Outrages did not grow fewer, but multiplied with fearful rapidity. Before the winter had wholly passed away everybody knew, in Parliament and out of it, that the Coercion bill was admitted to be a failure by the Government themselves, that the Land bill had been to a great extent a failure also, and that Mr. Gladstone was only waiting for the earliest opportunity of endeavoring to get the assistance of Mr. Parnell himself for the purpose of maintaining

So much for my retrospect of the situation. In another letter I shall give my ideas as to the pros-

A COLLISION IN THE BAY IN DAYLIGHT.

THE BARK JAMES L. HARWAY SUNK BY THE

STEAMSHIP FRISIA.

The steamship Frisia, of the Hamburg-American Packet Company, under command of Captain J. Meyer, left her pier yesterday on her outward voyage to Hamburg. Between Governor's Island and Bedloe's Island she struck the bark James L. Harway, inflicting severe injury upon her. The collision broad daylight, the hour being curred in broad daylight, the hour being about 12:45 p. m. The James L. Harway had discharged a cargo of nitrate from Iquique, Sonth America, and was expecting to sail in ballast for Picton, Nova Scotia, to-morrow. Her captain is James Kitchin, of St. John, N. B. The vessel yesterday left the merchandise stores at the foot of Van-Dyke-st., Brooklyn,—towed by the tugboat John N. Palmer, intending to cross to the New-Jersey shore and lie at anchor until the time of her departure. She was going nearly directly across the bay when the collision occurred. The tugboat had passed the Frisia, with a hawser about sixty fathoms long attached to the bark. It is claimed that she was entitled to the right of way. The Hamburg steamer, however, struck her squarely about ten feet abaft of the main rigging, cutting into her, like a kasfe, several feet. The bark filled with water and sank until only the tops of her houses were above the waves. Into these houses the crew of the bark scrambled hastily for shelter. After a short time the two vessels were disengaged and the Frisia proceeded on her way out of the harber. The steamship is supposed to have suffered no serious injury. At the offices of the Hamburg-American Packet Company no information could be obtained regarding the accident excepting the story told by the bark's men.

As soon as disengaged from the steamship, the Harway was towed by three tugs back to the mud flats off Red Hook, where she was grounded. Her main deck is completely submerged. The bark is a new vessel, having been built only two years ago. The damage done to her is very serious. She was only partly insured. She was cleared from this port by J. W. Parker & Co., No. 125 Pearl-st., who are said to be her principal owners. It is understood that action will be taken by the owners of about 12:45 p. m. The James L. Harway had dis-

who are said to be her principal owners. It is un derstood that action will be taken by the owners o derstood that action will be taken by the owners of the vessel to recover damages from the Hamburg Steamship Line. No person was injured by the

We are forcibly reminded of an answer we once "Brave I not at all," was the unexpected rejoinder.

"Brave I why he didn't understand what fear meant! I'll tell you who was brave—there was Colone! —, who saved us at such a point, and was found dead of fear at his post."—(The Speciator. HINDOO WINS THE CUP.

THE GREAT DAY OF THE JUNE MEETING. ENGRMOUS ATTENDANCE AND THE LIVELIEST INTEREST-DUKE OF KENT, DAN K., HINDOO, AMAZON AND FRANK SHORT SUCCESSFUL.

Though only Hindoo and Eole were expected to contend for the Concy Island Cup yesterday, an immense multitude crowded the boats. thronged the trains and taxed to its utmost every way of reaching the the course at Sheepshead Bay. The as-sembled host fell little, if any, short of the great army that saw the Cop run for last year. It is plain that Cup Day at Coney Island is hereafter to rank always among the very first of attractions on the American turf, and that the Coney Island Jockey can always count on an immense attendance. The managers of steamboats and railroads had expected a great many people. But they were not equal to the emergency. The thousands of passengers were not handled with promptness and smoothness. The boats were overloaded and so were the trains, and people who took the 1:40 boat at the Battery were not delivered at the track in time to see the start of the first race. The club carried the virtue of promptness to objectionable excess, for though the managers well knew that great numbers were pouring in at the gates at the very time when the signal for the start was given, no grace of a few minutes' delay was given, though no possible harm could result. So great a crowd made the betting extremely active. Very large sums in the aggregate were won and lost. The bookmakers were besieged with eager applicants, and were enabled to reap a rich harvest from their presumptuous patrons. But while they sheared the stupid sheep, "Plunger" Walton sheared the shearers, and many a bookmaker who but for him would have gone home well laden with legal-tenders mourned the day which gave birth to this fortunate culator. Mr. Walton is having much good fortune on

the turf. But time has a way of making things even. The bookmakers will have their turn.

The racing was well worth the gathering of such a crowd. In the opening scramble that peculiar horse buke of Kent, one day a hurdle-lumper, another day a flat racer, one day very fleet, another day the slowest of the slow, wen handsomely and was bought by Pierre Loriliard. In the race of mile heats the once invincible Gleamore was selected as the winner by the great majority, but old Dan K. outran him in two fast heats. One year ago on that same course was seen another sight when Gleamore was the victor over the great Luke Blackburn, Monitor and Parole in the Cup, and was the admiration of all. Fortune was not kind to Gleamore to give him such a defeat on such an annivergreat Luke Blackburn, Monitor and Parote in the Cup, and was the admiration of all. Fortune was not kind to Glenmore to give him such a defeat on such an anniversary. After the heats came the Cup, and, to the general surprise, the venerable Parote appeared as an aspirant. But he might better have stayed in his stable, for both Hindeo and Eole left him far, very far, beaind. That part of the race was not pleasant. But it was invigorating and delightful to all lovers of superb racing to see the way in which Hindeo ran up to Eole half a mile from the end and beat him then and there after Eole had made a most resolute and rapid run to that point. Eole was not disgraced but Hindeo was giorified. Now let Thora meet Hindeo. Only she can match him. When they meet there will be a battle of some note. Eole had a good many backers even against Hindeo. His owner seemed even more overcome than the horse. As he was borne up Broadway last night, lying at full length on the top of a drag, with his white-gattered feet hanging over the edge, he looked as if earth had no more coarms for him.

carms for him. In the fourth race Pierre Lorillard's filly Amazon sup DUKE OF KENT FIRST IN A BIG FIELD.

First race—Selling allowances, for a purse of \$500, & alle. Eleven starters—G. L. Loridard's golding Sir den by Ural); P. Lorillard's gelding Bedonin, by Billet-Nutwood Maid (3, 77, Hyslop); Weich's gelding Wake field, by Wanderer-Australian (5, 105, Holloway); Morris & Pation's horse Duke of Kent, by Bon-nie Scotland-Fannie Barrow (5, 115, Brown); filly Olivia, by Ill-Used-Olitica (3, 99, Blaylock); Dwyer Brothers' gelding Charlie Gorham, by Blarneystone-Aurora Raby (aged, 107 pounds, McLaugh lin); J. Walden's filly Chickadee, by Viator-Chickabiddy (3 years, 86 pounds, J. Donohue); Davis's tilly Constantina, by Abd-el-Kader-Sunbeam (4 years, 92 pounds, Sheridan); Somerville's filly Amy, by Tichborne-India Butterfly (4 years, 92 pounds, Barrett); Pettengill's gelding Tonawanda, by Leamington-Mundane (3, 88, pounds, Cunningham) and Pelham Stable's filly Godiva, by Saxon-Gyptus (3 years, 88 pounds, Brennan.) Poolsdouin \$15, Olivia \$15, Charlie Gorham \$15, Chickadee \$10, field \$15. Books—Sir Hugh 4 to 1, Bedouin 6 to 1, Wakefield 6 to 1, Duke of Kent 7 to 1, Olivia 7 to 1, Charley Gorham 8 to 1, and from 10 to 25 to 1 against any other. The start was bad. Constantina, Gorham and Ohvia got away in the first group with the rest straggling. Charite Gorham took the lead, and was in front for half a mile, though hard pressed by Olivia. At the three-quarters Olivia was first, Charlie Gorham a close field fifth. In the homestretch Charite Gorham and Sir Hugh failed miserably, not being able to run at all. Duke of Kent ran to first place at a good pae- and Constantina fifth, Sir Huga sixth, Wakefield Amy Tonawanda ninth. Chickadee tenth, and Charlei Gorham last. Godiva ran The winner was sold for \$2,500 to Pierre Lordlard.

DAN K.'S VICTORY OVER GLENMORE. Second race-Handicap Sweepstakes, \$30 each, with \$800 added, \$200 to the second; mile heats. Eight starters—Jennings's horse Glenmore, by Glen-Athol (aged, 118 pounds, ridden by McLaughlin); Bell's gelding Dan K., by Bonnie Scotland-Jennie June (aged, 106, Donohue); Somerville's filly Sweet Home, by Knight of St. Patrick-Bittern (4, 103, Holloway); Pierre Lorillard's gelding Wyoming, by War Dance-Opponent 3, 100, Shauer); Bowie's gelding Nettle, by Dickens-Nettle (3, 85, J. Donohne); Rodegap's borse L. B. Sprague, by Ploughman-Lost Hope (5, 100, Hulbert); Dwyer Brothers' gelding Blenheim, by Billet-King Faro's dam (3, 85, Higgs); and Wilkinson's colt Bally, by Long'ellow-Grey Heien (4, 100, \$110, Books Dan K. weet Home \$30, Wyoming 25, Reld \$35. Glemmore even, Dan K. 5 to 2, Wyoming 6 to 1, Sweet Home 10 to 1, Neitle 12 to 1, L. B. Sprague 15 to 1, and Bally 20 to 1. To another straggling start sweet Home went off in front, Glemmore second, and Nettle next. Wyoming led for a little way around the turn, but then the light-weighted Blenheim dashed a lead, and was first by three lengths along the backstratch, with Glemmore second. Blenheim showed the way even into the homestretch, but the others gained sieadily on him. Finally Dan K., with his old speed at the end, caught blin and passed him and took the heat very easily by a length in the fast time of 1:44. Blenheim second six lengths before Nettle fourth, Wyoming fifth, Glemmore sixth, Bally seventh, and L. B. Sprague last.

Dan K. now became the favorite. Pools—Dan K. \$100, Glemmore \$60, he d \$20. Books—Dan K 3 to 5, Glemmore \$65, Wyoming 12 to 1, Sweet Home 20 to 1, Nettle 40 to 1, L. B. Sprague 50 to 1. The start was again uneven. Sweet Home was first around the turn, first along the backstretch, and first at the half-inde post. Soon after passing that point Glemmore of last June. His owner has been sick and the horse has not been properly cared for. He could not keep up his speed to the close, and Dan K.

now the Glemmer of last June. His owner has been sick and the horse has not been properly cared for. He could not keep up his speed to the close, and Dan K. coming up in the same way as in the first heat, won just as easily in the very fast time for a second heat of 1:42%. Glemmore was second a length and a haif behind Dan K, and hve lengths before Blenheim third, Sweet Home fourth, Nettle fifth, Bally eixth, L. B. Sprague seventh and Wyoming hat, Mutual pools, \$18.25 and \$9.25.

HINDOO'S RUN FOR THE CUP. Third race-The Coney Island Cup, a sweepstakes of seive \$300; three-year-olds to carry 90 pounds, four year-olds 108 pounds, five-year-olds and upward 114 pounds, sex allowances; distance, two and a quarter miles; twenty-eight subscribers and three starters, making the total value \$2,275. The starters were Dwyer Brothers' coit Hindoo, by Virgil -Florence (4, 108, McLaughlin); Frederick Geb hard's colt Eole, by Eolus-War Song (4, 108, George Barbee), and Pierre Lordlard's geiding Parole, by Leatu ington-Maiden (aged, 111, "Polly" Feakes). Pools-Hindoo \$700, Eole \$180, Parole \$70. Books-Hindoo, 1 to 3, Eole 7 to 2, Parole 12 to 1. three horses cantered by the grand stand before the race, giving the thousands of people sent an opportunity to view their full satisfaction. All three to be in the best possible triin, and all were hearfily applanded, Parole especially being received with a most
cordial welcome, and being cheered enthusiastically.
The great mass of the people expected Hindoo
to win, but the owners of Role had been so
hopeful and Eole's two successful races at
Jerome Park had been so good that ne small number took the long odds and backed Eole. The
way in which the race was run was nuexpected. In
rushing off at high speed, and went away from the others
so fast that on passing the grand stand the first time

been gone over, however, there was a change. The pace was too great for Eole, and slowly but stendily Hindeo gained on him. At the end of the first rulle of the long run flindoo was still half a dozen lengths behind Eole with Parole twenty lengths back. In the next-quarter Eole's lead was ent down, and as they passed the stand the second time he was only four lengths before flindeo, with Parole twenty-five lengths behind. In the next quarter Hindeo got up to within two lengths, and to close observers it was clear that Eole was laboring. Along the backstretch Eole's tail showed that he was getting the spur. He had fought stoutly and well, but Hindeo was more than his match. Easiedly now Eole's lead was lessening. Half a mile from the end Eole was only half a length before Hindeo, and in quarter of a furlong more Hindeo had passed him and a great shout went up from the spectators. Of course the race was now really over. Eole had struggled gallantly but was now in serious trouble. All Hindeo had to do was to keep along at a steady stride to the end without using his abundant reserve of speed. In the homestretch Mei-aughlin eased him so much that Eole, under the whip, drew up, and some hundreds of guiteless country folk in the grandstand, who knew nothing of racing, faucied that the mighty Hindeo was beaten, and felt into a tunuit. Hindeo was deaten, and felt into a tunuit. Hindeo w

AMAZON STARTLES THE EXPERTS a ocial weight conditions; distance 11s miles. Five starters-Withers's unnamed colt, by Stonehenge-Walden's gelding Jim Farrell, by Hiawatha-Queen of Scots (3, 93, Ural); Preakness Stable's colt Macbeth, by Macaroon-Jersey Belle (3, 96, Riley); P. Lorillard's filly Amazon, by Moccasin-Aspasia (3, 81, Onley); and Raymond's filly Euxom, by Bonnie Scotland-Lindara (3, 81, J. Donohue). Pools-Julietta colt \$350, Macbeth \$180, Jim Parrell \$115, Amazon \$40, Buxom \$30. Maebeth led by the stand by a neck, the Julietta colt second, a neck befor the turn and at the quarter-post, the Julietta colt run-ning second up to that point, where he suddenly fell back, and was no more in the race, never being near th leaders afterward. Macbeth led up to the hard pushed by Amazon. The ran right away from the rest in the ran right away from the rest in the last furiong and won by three lengths in 1:57<sup>1</sup>4, Maebeth second, four lengths before Buxom third, she six longths before the Julietta celt, and Jim Farrell last. It was a most astonishing upset for the Julietta celt. Last year he ranked among the best of the two-year-olds, and this year he was second for the Witners to Forester and second for the Tidal Stakes to Runginede. And then to be beaten in such time by such a fally as Amazon, by such a faint hearted celt av Machet hand even by such a weed as Buxom! It was incomprehensible. Something must have been wrong in the department of his interior. Outwardly he was all right as far as could be seen. Mutual pools, \$84.20.

Fifth race—Handicap steepleenase, for a purse of \$700, over the full course. Five starters—Reed's horse Disturbance, by Chillicothe—Mattic C. (aged, 165 pounds, Meany); Sutcliffe's horse Day Star, by Star Davis— Squeeze'em (aged, 153, Flizpatrick); Carley's geiding Frank Snort, by Glen Athol-Belle Brandon (aged, 125, Kinney); W. C. Daloy's flily Kitty Clark, by Glenelg-Paris Beile (4, 130, Nolan); and Rockaway Stable's gelding Felix, by Long/ellow-Grey Helen (5, 130, Pools-Disturbance \$210, Day Star \$200, Frank Short \$80, field \$60. Books-Disturbance 6 to 5, Day S to 1. Disturbance led for a few rods, and then Felix took first place, with Disturbance second, Day Star hird. Day Star ran well until he reached the waterjump, when he fell, but without hurting himself or his rider. Disturbance tred arty in the race, and all Meany's efforts arly in the race, and all Meany's efforts could not keep him near the leaders. Pelix, Kitty Clark and Frank Short made a close and exciting run until three-quarters of a mile from the close, when both Pelix and Kitty Clark boiled from the close, when both Pelix and kitty Clark boiled from the course. Frank Short had so long a lead over Disturbance that all he had to do was to Jog along home, winning by haif a furiong, Disturbance second. Felix and Kuty Clark were finally got back into the course, and came in half a mile beaund Disturbance, Kitty Clark being third and Felix last. Mutual pool tickets, \$25.85. It has before been remarked that Disturbance is the most uncertain of animals, winning when least expected, and losing when according most sure of success. The time was 5:323-1.

OTHER OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

VACHTS MANNED BY AMATEURS. THE CLYTIE, GRACIE, ECLIPSE, SCHEMER AND THE GAEL THE WINNERS IN THE SEAWANHARA RE-GATTA.

The bankers, brokers, lawyers, merchants and their clerks who took a holiday yesterday, to earn the title of "hardy Corinthians" in the twelfth regatia with blistered noses, necks, faces and hands, and were more or less covered with new tar and They had weighed nachor, "ye-ho'd," hauled on ropes and trimmed sails, and an entire summer on the shore, fishing and bathing, would not have blistered them more nor made them blacker than one day's experience" before the mast." The fine weather with which the vachtmen have been favored during the week continued yesterday, and the scene presented in the Narrows at 11 a. m. was varied and animated. The steamer Americus, completely caveloped with flags, jand throw it by main force, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Dillon, won by a quarter length in 1:16, Bedouin second, crowded with club members and their friends, took her Mr. Sexton, Mr. O'Kelly, were arrested and flung into two lengths before Godiva third, Ohyna fourth, position off Fort Wadaworth soon after 11 o'clock, and at 11:30 gave the yachts to start. At this time the Narrows were filled with sailing eraft of every descrip-

Gael, Vivien and Amazon, after rounting booy No.
off the point of Sandy Hook. The run home was m
with a free wind, and the yachis made better time,
small shoops reaching the finish at buoy No. 15, on the w
bank, N. 5. first, rollowed a half nour afterward by
fourth class sloops. The Wave and Schemer arrived
ahead of the Grade, which maintained the lead of
fleet that rounded Sandy Hook Lightenip. The Grwent over the course in 4 hours, 41 minutes and 15
onds actual time, while the Fanny was only 8 minulater and second to the finish. These boats were
lowed by the Eclipse, Clytle, Oriva, Viven, Vakkyr
Albatross in the order named. The following table v
show the time of start and finish, and the time occup
in making the race, no allowance being made by c
for the boats that were handlesaped:
Schoonkirs.

FIRST-CLASS SLOOPS. SECOND-CLASS SLOOPS. 11:35:00 4:32:10 11:33:57 4:30:45 11:30:00 4:49:57 11:35:00 4:41:15 THIRD-CLASS SLOOPS. POURTH-CLASS SLOOPS. Owing to the fact that many of the yachts had not been measured under the new rules of the club, it was impossible to work out the corrected time. The Clytic, however, was the winner in the schooler class, and the Gracie. Eclipse, Schemer and Gael in their respective

BASE-BALL. One of the best contested games of the season was played at the Polo Grounds yesterday between the Worcester (League) and the Metropolitan baseball nines. The contest was close and exciting, and the winning run was not scored until the last inning. The fine playing of Stovey and Reipschlager was one of the principal features of the game. All the runs scored were earned. Richardson, Hayes and Hankinson made home runs. Each nine scored a run in the first inning. The Worcesters took the lead by scoring one run in their so fast that on passing the grand stand the first time at the end of the first quarter Eole was in advance by five lengths. Hindoo second four lengths before Parole. The pace was then very fast for a mile for a cup race. Around the turn in the second quarter Eole was five lengths before Hindoo, and at the quarter-post after half a mile had been run the lead was six lengths. Parole was more than a dozen lengths behind Hindoo, and remained last to the end, never being able to close the great gap which Eole and Hindoo made in the first mile. Eole did not faiter, but kept up his big lead, and his partisans began to grow clated. After a mile had third inning, which they held until the Metropolitans

About 4,000 people witnessed the match. A summary of the game is as follows :

Total ...... 4 11 27 8 2 Total ...... 3 9 25 10 3 SCORE BY INNINGS.

Runs earned.—Worcester, 3; Metropolitan, 3. First base by errors.—Worcester, 1; Metropolitan, 1. Total left on bases.—Worcester, 7; Metropolitan, 6. Total base hits.—Worcester, 14; Metropolitan, 6. Struck out.—Worcester, 5; Metropolitan, 5. Umpire, John Daily. Time of game.—Two hours and two minutes.

The clerks of the Department of Public Works and of the Surrogate's Office went to Hoboken yesterday to play a game of baseball. The Public Works mine were victorious by a score of 17 to 4.

The games played in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, tesuled as follows: Nameless, 18; Star, 2. Peericas, 14; Putnam, 4. Daumiless, 9; Commercial, 0. Sommers, 19; Einas, 15. The Ocean nine did not appear, and consequently they forfeited their game to the Bedford team.

The Alaska nine of this city visited Newark yesterday

and played an exciting game with the Domest The score by innings was as follows:

Alaska

Base litts—Domestic, 13; Alaska, 14. Errors—Domestic, 7; Alaska, 5. Earned runs—Domestic, 2; Alaska, 1.

The Jasper nine of Manhattan College visited Princeton yesteriary and were defeated by a coore of 12 to 6.

Boston—Chicago, 9; Boston, 2. Cincinnati—Cheinnati, 5; Athletics, 0. Providence—Providence, 8; Cieveland, 1. Louisvilie—Eclipse, 10; Allegany, 0.

Springfield—Amhersts, 16; Worcester Technicals, 2.

The game between the Amherst and Yale nines set for Monday has been postponed, as the annual examinations begin at Yale on that day. The Amhersts will play a return game with the Brown nine on Tuesday.

RIFLE CONTESTS AT CREEDMOOR.

Three matches were shot at Creedmoor yeserday, at which many riflemen were present, the Amaeur and New-York Clubs and several infantry regiments of New-York and Brooklyn sending representatives. The International Minitary Practice Match at 800, 9 and 1,000 yards had eleven entries in the morning and four in the afternoon. Seven shots were fired by each competitor at each of the distances named. The scores were as follows, those made at 200, 500 and 600 yards on June 3 being also given :

Regi - YARDS - Score Aggranett Score 100 June 3. gate.

33

Name.	AMA TO BE DO	12000	4100		TAXABLE PROPERTY.	1000
Sergeant T. J. Dolan Capiain G. W. Wilson Sergeant V. H. Carpenter Sergeant J. McNevin. Sergeant J. L. Paulding. Sergeant N. D. Ward Private H. C. Brown Private W. A. Robinson Sergeant J. S. Shepherd. Capiain W. N. Walker	12th 13th 12th 12th 25d 23d 23d	30 17 26 25 28 20 24 10 21 22	24 25 27 27 20 20 20 18 15	- 5	75 90 78 79 86 65 60 74	153 168 145 142 138 117 96 115
Owing to a mirage manule to do good shooting. In the second educatio to encourage beginners Five shots were fired by rife, military rifles below fired. The best scores w	nal m , thirt each r g allow	etir steh nan ved follo	tea at 2 one ows	range ma w 00 ya point	d prince ere en rds, wit on each	pally perod. h any
Names of team.	First entry.	Seco	ond ry.	Third entry.	Allow. A	gate.
G. J. Joiner Dr. D. D. Tool	145	4		43	**	132
T I Dolan	Acres.	4	3	42	6	129
J. Macanley Dr. J. W. Wright	345	4	2	40	199	127
Dr. D. D. Toel J. L. Paulding	145	4	1	38	6	124
George Brower						

36 30 6 107 The highest record heretofore was 114 points, nade on June 3. The Diamond Badge match of the imateur Rifle Club was shot by ten competitors, the

best scores being as follows:							
Name.	800 900 1,000			Aggr			
T. Lamb E. E. De Forrat G. L. Morse 10r. J. Habirsham J. P. Davids J. H. Brown	73	67 67 65		210 200 203 199 198			

THE CHARLES RIVER REGATTA.

Boston, June 17 .- Three thousand persons were present at the regatta on the Charles River this afternoon. The first race, for single sculls, two miles, was won by Buckley in 14:32. O'Neil, 14:40, second. The two-mile straight-away race, for eight ours, resulted as follows: Harvard, 11:59; Narraganest Boat Club, Providence, 11:59; Freshnen, 12:05. Harvard won by half a dozen lengths. The third race was a double scull for amateurs, two infles with a turn. Buckley and mate won in 14:22; J. and A. T. O'Brien, 14:23, second.

BOAT RACES AT PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, June 17 .- Thousands seople witnessed the Schulkill Navy regetta to-day. The

winners were, Junior singles, Binnerman; Senior singles, Henderson.

The college crew defeated the Crescent club in the four-oared shell race, time 10:16%.

THE REV. FATHER WILLIAM WALTER. The Rev. Father William Walter, Friar of St. Benedict's Roman Catholic Order, died at the par-sonage of St. Mary's Church, at Newark, yesterday. Friar Walter was one of the most learned theologians of the Roman Catholic Church in this country, He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1840, and came to Westmoreland County, Penn., and became a brother of St. Besedict's Order. He was sent to Munich, Bavaria, by the abbot to complete his philosophical and theolog cal studies, and was there consecrated a priest by Arc bishop Gregor. He recited his first mass in his native He was made president of a theological school at Metien, Germany, and returning to America in 1866 was sent to Newark by the abbot, where he became a prior. His health declined, and on Easter Stinds was attacked with sickness in church. He rapisily came worse. The funeral will take place on Tuos waen kishop Wigger will celebrate Pontineal high in The deceased priest will be buried beside his brot also a priest, in St. Mary's Cemetery, at Newark.

## A DINNER ON A STEAM YACHT.

The Saturday Night Club ate its June dinner yesterday on the steam yacht Yosemite at the invi-tation of its owner, William Belden. The yacht started from off the Battery at 3 p. m., and made a fast trip up the Sound to nearly opposite South Norwalk, Conn., when the vessel headed for New-York. Mr. Belden received the hearty congratulations and thanks of all those on board. The party on board included L. M. Bates, Dr. Edward Bradley, Clark Bell, A. G. Day, E. N. Dickerson, A. B. Herrick, H. H. Honore, jr., George A. Morrison, Dr. J. C. Thomas, Frederick Taylor, and Dr. J. C. Thomas, Frederick Taylor, and John M. Hughes, members of the club; also John H. Starin, Charles M. Beech, R. B. Cable, B. A. Willis, John H. Reed, John Hastings, Edward L. Hedden, W.A. Haines, W. S. Andrews, E. B. Kimball, Arthur Lumley and Bronson Howard. The dinner was served by Delmonico. A design of the Yesemite, labelled "Extra Wet," with a milasipriman climbing a champagne bottle, was laid by each plate. Cartoons of L. M. Bates as "our next Mayor" and of Mr. Belden as a sailor were exhibited. Mr. Belden in an after-dinner speech praised John Roach, the builder of his yacht, for the patriotic pride he took in the American marine. Mr. Beech, who is an Englishman, said that he had seen no yacht in English waters that surpassed Mr. Relden's Speeches were also made by Mesars Howard, Willis, Bell, Andrews, Bates, Kimball, Wilkinson and Taylor.

## OPENING OF AN ALCAZAB.

The Metropolitan Alcazar, formerly the Metropolitan Casino, at Forty-first-st, and Broadway was opened last night for the season under the management of J. F. Zimmerman. The performance opened and closed with a ballet. lage anx Lanternes," by Jacques Offenbach, was given in English, the four characters being taken by Signor Montegriffo, Miss Adelaide Randall, Miss Fanny Wentworth and Miss Rosa Cooke. It is in one act, and the time required for it is short, but the by no possibility afford a pretext for a longer performance. A drinking-song and chorus, and a duet between two jealons rivals for the hand of Pierre (Signor Monte two jealous rivals for the hand of Perre (Signor Monte-griffo) were encored. The most delightful part of the entertainment was the promenade outside the building. A novel feature of the Aleazar is the serving of a din-ner from 6 to 8 p.m., with wine, and an admission to the performance, all on one ticket. There was a good attendance last evening. To night a sacred concert will be given, at which Miss Emms Juch and Signor Monte-grifio will sing, and the orchestra will be led by Signor A. de Novelis. "Plighted by Moonlight" and the ballet will be the programme every night this week.

A little girl was promised by her grand-A fittle girl was promised by her grand-mother her gold watch when she chould die. The child appreciated the delicacy of the situation, but after some hints her grandmother was prevailed upon to show her the watch. "I wonder," said the little one to her mother, as they were leaving the grandmother's house, "if I shall get the watch in time to wear it at the fun-eral." THE JURY SYSTEM.

FURTHER ILLUSTRATIONS CITED HOW A REFORM CAN BE BROUGHT ABOUT-CLERES AND JURIES IN THE MINOR COURTS CORRUPTED BY UNSCRUPULOUS LAWYERS

Almost without exception the judges and lawyers who have alluded to the exposures by THE TRIBUNG of the abuses of the jury system and of the men who make a business of "fixing" juries and witsesses have approved the course pursued by the paper as one calculated to relieve the administration of justice of a great blot and impediment. Clerks of the various courts have called the attention of judges to the articles as confirmatory of statements which they had previously made regarding the very abuses named, and in some cases have spoken of the baneful influence of the persons indicated in the articles as jury-fixers and bogns bondsmen. Thomas Boese, Clerk of the Superior Court, for-

cibly presented the facts corroborative of THE

TRIBUNE'S statements to Chief-Justice Sedgwick

and others, and Judge Arnoux, of the same court,

to whose attention the operations of the "chief of the gang" had been called by a lawyer who denounced him in open court, stated that ne should certainly make it very unpleasant for the man or any of his tribe whom he caught trying any tricks in his court. Judge Cowing, of the Court of General Sessions, said that there was, in his opinion no greater service to be rendered by any newspaper than the reform of the jury system, and it was one which he thought must come from outside the courts themselves. At the time of saying this he was awaiting the return of a jury whose verdict he said it was impossible to forecast, although the evidence in the case was clear and conclusive and left no doubt in his mind of the guilt of the prisoner and the degree of his crime. The judge also declared that he had frequently noticed the "chief of the gang" hanging about his court-room, but supposed he was one of the many idle loungers who go there to hear trials in which they have no special interest. He readily recognized him by the description in THE TRIBUNG. A lawyer prominent in the criminal courts stated in his blunt way that he had long known the "chief of the gang," whom he called by name, to be "a fraud and dead-beat," who could not be trusted to 75 | 153 "fix" a jury because of lack of sense to do it; and it was giving him credit for ability that he did not possess to attribute such influence to him. Another lawyer said: "It is not merely in big civil actions and extraordinary trials for homicide that juries are ' fixed '; and it is not true that juries and witnesses alone are 'fixed,' as some might infer, Court clerks in the minor courts are corrupted, as well as juries, in the smallest cases. It is my experience that the 'jury-fixers' seek the smallest sort of game, and that they are as often found hunting in of game, and that they are as often found hunting in the Marine Coart as in the richer preserves of the Supreme, Superior and Common Pleas courts. I will illustrate by citing a case I had once in the Marine Court. Of course the amount involved was not over \$1,000, to which amount intigation in that court is restricted, and consequently the amount of money set aside to 'fix' a jury in that case could not have been very large. But it was evidently enough to 'fix' the cierk of the court, if not the jury, and the trick was tried; but I detected and defeated it, too. The case was of the court, if not the jury, and the trick was tried; but I detected and defeated it, too. The case was before Judge Simott, and came up for trial shortly before his tatal illness, and at a time when his condition, physically and mentally, was such that he did not pay much intelligent attention to the running of his court. My client was a Jew and his opponent an Irishman. My suspicions were aroused against the cierk, who excused nearly all the Jews on the jury panel from duty, but held the frishmen rigorously. When our case was finally called, and it became necessary to select a jury, there were only about sixteen names. 111 elect a jury, there were only about sixteen names oft in the box to draw twelve jurors from, and the Jews on the panel had disappeared entirely. I quickly got up from my seat while the clerk was calling the jury and approached him. Not a single name had he put in the box! The slips on which the names of the panel were written lay before him in a neat pile and outside the box. All he had to do was to pick them up, one after another, and call them out as if they had been taken from the box. I at once objected to the panel. I called the judge's attention to the operations of his clerk and to the fact that after reducing the panel by excusing fact that after reducing the panel by excusing men unwarrantably, he was selecting a jury from names which he had arranged to suit himself. The judge at once ordered the case off, and my opponents were afterward afraid to come to trial on the vierits of the suit. The case was finally settled by their paying up. I won't name the clerk for publication now, but you can have the name for inture use if necessary, and as a guarantee, as you say, of good faith."

A former official of the Commissioner of Jurors' office, in a long conversation on the general abuses of the jury system, corroborated this statement as to the corruption of the minor courts, and said that if the frauds there were not large they were certainly

the corruption of the minor courts, and said that if the frauds there were not large they were certainly numerous enough. The managing elerk of a firm of lawyers doing a large business in the District courts asserted that the abuses even extended to those small courts when it became necessary to try a case before a jury. In such cases, he said, if a jury was not present in court the clerk would send out and hunt up six men—six only being necessary—in the vicinity. Of course they were obtained at the nearest lounging place, whether stable or bar-room, and were naturally of the very poorest material for the service.

CRUSHED BY A FALLING FLOOR

PART OF A BUILDING GIVES WAY IN CENTRE-ST .-

DEATH OF ONE WORKMAN. A loud crash, followed immediately by cries of excited men and women, drew a large crowd of persons to No. 63 Centre-st. at 4 p. m. yesterday. Presently several engines and trucks came up in answer to an alarm of tire, and it was soon learned that a man had

crushed to death under a falling floor. The building is one of three old structures, of varying heights, which have been occupied for a long time by the Colwell Lead Company. It stands directly at the base of a tall shot tower, one of the most conspicuous objects in that part of the city.
Large quantities of shot and bars of lead have been stored in the building, which is only two stories in height. It was a portion of the second floor that fell yesterday.

Two workmen, Charles Roll, of No. 301 East One-hundren-and-seventh-st., and George Many

Two workmen, Charles Roll, of No. 301 East One-hundred-and-seventh-st., and George Moseman, of Williamsburg, were wheeling bars of lead from the first floor of the building to the furnaces in the adjoining building, in Pearlest, when the beams above their heads snapped under the weight of several tons of shot. It was evident that the floor had been overweighted greatly, for there was hardly any warning before it fell. Moseman saved himself by springing into the Pearlest, building. Roll also attempted to escape, and he had nearly reached the door when he was caught and killed instantly by the descending timbers. His head and shoulders were near the door, but the lower part of his body had been crushed into a shapeless. body had been crushed into a shapeless mass when the firemen entered the building. Several men and a few women were at work on the second floor when the crash came. The men were heaping up bags of shot and the women were making bags. All escaped injury, although one of the men, Joseph Crane, fell with a part of the deer. On second of the ramphing construction one of the men, Joseph Crane, left with a part of the floor. On account of the rambling construction of the buildings, escape from them was not easy, but the employes all rushed into the street as quickly as possible. They were frightened thoroughly, for it was believed for a time that the remaining parts of the building would tumble down.

remaining parts of the building would tained down.

Chief Mahedy, of the Second Battalion of firemen, directed the work of clearing away the rubbish, which was soon begun. It took nearly an hour to get out Kell's body. The work was continued afterward until it was made clear that no other person had been crushed. Roll's body was removed to the Sixth Precinct Police Station and information of his death was sent to the Coroner's office. The firemen examined the buildings and expressed their belief that they were overweighted to such an extent as to render them unsafe. men examined the buildings and expressed them belief that they were overweighted to such an extent as to render them unsafe. Chief Mahedy announced that he would call the attention of inspector Esterbrook to the structures to-day. It was admitted by a member of the firm that the buildings contained over 3,000,000 pounds of lead. After the Grandst disaster it was said an examiner of the Buildings Bureau had made an inspection and had caused some braces to be placed under the floors of the ings Bureau had made an inspection of the some braces to be placed under the floors of the Centre-st, buildings. The Colwell Lead Company have a long lease of the buildings, which are owned by an estate. No arrests were made by the police yesterday. Roll was thirty-five years old. He had a wife and some young children depending upon him for support.

RAILEOAD PRESIDENTS IN THE WEST.

CHICAGO, June 17.—There is some curiosity manifested as to the occasion for the presence of so cent extended trip of Jay Gould through the West had been followed by a similar trip of President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; by President George B. Roberts, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Presi Je Roberts, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Presidents
Jewett, of the Krie, who arrived here hast night vasderbilt is expected early next week. There is much
speculation as to whether these trips are jurely for resreation, or whether the coincidence of their coming as
close together is not due to some accret plan of the managers of importance in railroad circles.